Definitive endoscopic pyloric exclusion with an over-the-scope clip

A 48-year-old man underwent primary surgical repair of an iatrogenic duodenal perforation, sustained during endoscopic ultrasonography. After 2 weeks, dehiscence of the suture with intra-abdominal infection and abscesses was identified, for which pylorico-duodenal dissociation with pyloric closure, duodenostomy, gastrojejunostomy, and multiple drainages were performed. Spontaneous opening of the sutured pylorus with leakage of contrast was observed 4 weeks later.

Upon endoscopic evaluation, the gastrojejunal anastomosis was normal, the pylorus was completely open, and the perforation, extruding abundant purulent content, was still identified. To avoid a third surgery, endoscopic closure of the pylorus was planned. Initially, argon plasma coagulation (APC) was used to denude the duodenal side of the pylorus. Then, a 14-t over-the-scope-clip (OTSC; Ovesco Endoscopy AG, Tübingen, Germany) was applied to the endoscope, and suction was used to invert the pylorus into the cap (Video 1). With the pylorus in that position, the clip was released, resulting in circular entrapment of the inverted pylorus. Correct positioning of the clip around the inverted pylorus was confirmed (Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). APC was then applied on the gastric side of the pylorus.

After the patient had ingested 200 mL of a methylene blue solution the next day, the absence of extravasation from the drains was confirmed, and oral intake was resumed. Clinical and radiologic improvement was seen in the following weeks, and the patient was discharged 4 weeks after the endoscopic procedure. Upon re-evaluation 9 months later, the OTSC was observed in the expected position, with the inverted pylorus completely entrapped and closed by the clip (Figs. 3–5).

The OTSC has been used successfully to close digestive perforations, anastomotic leaks, fistulas, and gastrostomies after natural orifice transluminal endoscopic surgery. It has also been used to treat complications of bariatric surgery and bleeding lesions, to resect submucosal tumors, and to fix stents [1–5]. Herein,
the authors present another indication that to the best of their knowledge has not previously been reported – definitive endoscopic pyloric exclusion after dehiscence of surgical pyloric exclusion.

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Rolando Pinho¹, Carlos Fernandes¹, Alexandre Costa², Luisa Proença¹, Sónia Fernandes¹, Jorge Carrapita¹, João Carvalho¹
¹ Gastroenterology Department, Centro Hospitalar de Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal
² Surgery Department, Centro Hospitalar de Vila Nova de Gaia, Portugal

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Corresponding author
Rolando Pinho, MD
Serviço de Gastroenterologia
Centro Hospitalar de Vila Nova de Gaia
Rua Conceição Fernandes
4434-502 Vila Nova de Gaia
Portugal
Fax: +351-22-786-8369
rolandopinho@gmail.com